FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 192 *5 October 1981*

ARGENTINA

President Roberto Viola Holds Press Conference B 1
Economy Minister Discusses Results of U.S. Visit B 4
[HERALD 4 Oct]
Observers See Death of Multiparty Group B 4
Massera Calls for Change in Country's Leadership B 5
[HERALD 3 Oct]

BRAZIL

Polish Foreign Minister's Activities in Country D 1
Arrival Speech [JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Oct] D 1
Ministers at Banquet D 1
GDR Ambassador Speaks on Bilateral Relations D 2
Planning Minister Neto on IBRD Credits D 2
Papers Criticize U.S. Loan Recommendations D 2
JORNAL on Crisis in U.S. Leadership of West D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 1 Oct]
Deputy Denounces Expulsion of Foreigners D 4

COLOMBIA

Turbay Averts National Strike, Urges Dialogue F 1
Various FARC, M-19 Activities Reported F 1

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan, Colombian Presidents Meet in Caracas L 1
Bush Meeting With Herrera Campins Reported L 1
Herrera Campins Meets With U.S. Newsmen L 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Northerners Complain About Nicaraguan Stations P 1

EL SALVADOR

European Papers Interview Guerrilla Leader Ungo P 1
Paris LE MATIN [24 Sep] P 1
Paris LE FIGARO [25 Sep] P 2
Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET [30 Sep] P 3
Opposition Thanks Netherlands' Foreign Minister P 4
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 29 Sep]
Junta Extends Curfew for Another 30 Days P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Oct]
FDR's Martell Scores U.S. Intervention [Havana] P 5
Reportage on Armed Forces, Guerrilla Activities P 5
Southeastern Front War Report [Radio Venceremos] P 5
FMLN Reports Army Efforts [Havana] P 5
Paracentral Front Report [Radio Venceremos] P 5
10 Guerrillas Dead in Robbery P 6

GUATEMALA

Government Says Jesuits May Be Expelled P 6
Panamanians on Informant Priest P 7
Salvadoran Jesuits Skeptical P 8
Numerous Army Clashes With Guerrillas Reported P 8
3 Killed in Capital Clash P 9
Briefs: Argentine Ambassador's Credentials P 9

NICARAGUA

Ortega Terms Meeting With McEnery 'Positive' P 9
Defense Minister Views Relations With Honduras P 9
Government Accused of Rejecting Dialogue P 10
[LA PRENSA 26 Sep]
29 September Closure of LA PRENSA Protested P 11
LA PRENSA on Its Future P 11
Wheelock Calls LA PRENSA Imperialism's Spokesman P 12
Reasons Cited for Radio Station's Suspension P 12
MDN Leaders Claim Marxist Trends in Education P 14
[LA PRENSA 28 Sep]

CUBA

CEMA Forestry Meeting Opens in Havana Q 1
Venezuela Urged To Condemn Plane Sabotage Q 1
Meeting of NAMUCAR Administrative Council Ends Q 1
Castro Decorates Costa Rica's Mora Valverde Q 1
Commentary Hints at Motives Behind AWAC Sale Q 2
Havana Notes Senate's Reversal of Clark Amendment Q 2
Party-Government Delegation Pays Visit to PRK Q 2
[cross-reference]

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Gallimore Discusses State of Jamaican Economy S 1
Seaga Invited To Speak on World Economy S 1

ST LUCIA

Cenac Faces Opposition Motion of No Confidence S 1

PRESIDENT ROBERTO VIOLA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY021529 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2116 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Roberto Viola asserted today that "nothing will break our firm principle of moderation" in handling political and economic matters and warned that his government "will not provide fertile ground for the supporters of any type of autocracy or for those who are trying to hastily carry out the task of democratic reorganization."

At the same time the president promised to order a more thorough investigation to explain cases similar to the disappearance of Hector Hidalgo Sola, the Argentine ambassador to Venezuela. Viola also said that he does not receive the "mothers of Plaza de Mayo because that group is being used by another of a political nature which is attempting to take advantage of the sorrow of these women, which I share." At another point Viola refused to state whether the new political party statute would be approved by 1 July 1981 as was asserted last night in Washington by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion.

The president today held his first official press conference for the journalists accredited to Government House. The conference which started at 1140, and lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, was held in the southern hall of Government House. Prior to the exchange of questions and answers with the journalists, Viola made a short statement to briefly analyze the first 6 months of his government.

Viola was asked whether -- as he had promised the wife of former Ambassador Hector Hidalgo Sola, who disappeared here on 18 July 1977 -- he would order a more thorough investigation of similar cases which have occurred in the country. He answered "of course" and then added: "Be confident that the armed forces government has always taken all the necessary steps to clarify cases similar to the one brought up yesterday by Mrs Hidalgo Sola. Rest assured that we will continue to dig thoroughly, investigating all those problems in order to reach a definite answer to this issue."

The president pointed out that, as he has already stated on a previous occasion, "nobody can attribute to the government or the armed forces the responsibility for acts such as the one which affected Hidalgo Sola." In response to another question regarding the long period of time which has elapsed since Hidalgo Sola disappeared, Viola pointed out that there were no "time limits or limitations for carrying out the necessary investigations." He asserted that "what has happened is that the results, in this case as well as in many others, have been really poor." When he was asked what prevented him or some other government official from receiving the relatives of the missing persons, as has been repeatedly requested by the mothers of Plaza de Mayo, the president stated: "Here we have to refer to two different aspects: what we could term the human aspect and the political aspect. I deeply respect the human aspect, that is, I have deep respect for all those who, due to these circumstances, endure a personal situation of that magnitude. What I cannot allow is that those feelings be used for political purposes and that these political purposes be opposed to national interests. Therefore, this use of those groups, this support which they receive from organizations determined to achieve objectives which differ entirely from those objectives furthering the Argentine nation's integrity is what limits the possibility of agreements with the requests to meet with government authorities.

Answering another question and clarifying from which quarter he could expect "the counteroffensive" that he mentioned at the beginning of the press conference, Viola said that he was referring to two probable sectors: "Those who want institutional normalization very quickly, and under any condition, with a total lack of responsibility; and others who are seeking as a panâcea a basically autocratic government, completely outside the limits established by democracy.

These are the two sectors that probably could renew their offensive, as they have done before (when he assumed the presidency)." Viola refused to say whether the new political parties statute will be approved by 1 July 1982 and he repeated that the document will be approved, as was announced initially, during the first 6 months of 1982.

After repeating that "the path toward democracy was started on 25 March 1976 (the day after the military government was installed)," Viola said that "the approval of the political parties statute is another milestone, a stimulating element within the overall framework." Regarding the date a modification will be made to the law that suspended the activities of the political parties and thus legalize the activities that the political parties are now carrying out, he stated that he could give no details and that neither could he give the scope of the so-called "flexibility" of party actions. "This is something that is under study," he stressed.

Regarding the reports that some sectors have made about corruption in official circles, he said that any government after 5 and 1/2 years of action will "have deteriorated." But he denied that this deterioration has infected the armed forces or that "the armed forces appear to have deteriorated in the eyes of the civilian sector." Viola said that "a certain time comes when rumors begin to circulate about a confrontation between the armed forces and the government that do not correspond to reality."

Regarding the awarding of the civil contracts for Yacyreta hydroelectric complex, he stated that he had no knowledge that corruption exists, as stated by certain sectors of the media, and he emphasized that Yacyreta is a priority objective for Argentina. He indicated that the 1-year delay in the schedule will have to be made up immediately.

Regarding whether the armed forces will stop any type of civilian or military coup, Viola said that although the question should be addressed to those sectors, he was in a position to state his "most absolute assurance that the armed forces stand firmly behind the principles contained in the basic documents of the process," which are the product "of the practically unanimous ideas of all sectors of the armed forces."

Regarding the educational sector, he said that very soon there will be news about implementating short-term professional nonuniversity careers and he also indicated that the drop-out problem is due to various factors. He stated that Education Minister Carlos Burundarena is determined to seek all possible solutions, using every channel he has at his command. He later repeated that the military junta "will, at the opportune time, determine" what institutional procedures will be used for the presidential succession in 1984 and "will inform the public." He then explained that the date of 12 October, when he will report to the military junta on his government and economic plans, was decided last Tuesday "with my participation and I was even consulted on the possible dates for doing so."

"It is not at all what many people believe, an exam that was to be taken at this time; it is something that is perfectly logical, in other words, the armed forces want to know how all the objectives that they have announced are to be implemented," through the guidelines that they gave for the management of the government between 1981 and 1984.

"As for the rest," Viola mused, "it is my belief that there was not so much concern when on a 28, 29, 30 March or a 2 April President Videla visited the military junta to submit a report on the government's actions of the previous year and a plan that was to be carried out in the following year. Nobody took this as an important element that would affect or modify situations related to the power framework." He was then asked about the indifference or lack of interest by the population regarding public and political affairs, Viola answered asserting that he had also observed it.

"It can be observed to such an extent," he stressed, "that I can say that it is causing me a lot more concern than all the elements of a material nature that are current problems, whether they be of a political, economic or social nature." He stated that "all of us have some blame: the government, political sectors, representative sectors of society and the media in general," for this state of mind. "None of those sectors," he indicated, "has undertaken to fill its quota in trying to alter this frame of mind. I, at least, encourage everyone to participate, to take an interest in public affairs and to seek out the political parties as representative elements." Nevertheless, when he was asked if it was not his belief that the freezing of political and labor activities was the cause for the citizen's lack of interest because he had no spheres in which to act, Viola admitted that "it was an influential factor," because "when political activities are being fully carried out, it is evident that many sectors of the population can participate." Despite this fact, he insisted on attributing responsibility to the various sectors that he had mentioned before.

Viola once again maintained that "the political solution is not achieved through a deal between the armed forces and the political sectors or by agreement, it is achieved through the maturity of the armed forces, the political forces and through the maturity of the Argentine nation, which is mature to a high degree." "It is not a question of agreement," he insisted, "nor of deals between military and political sectors. There is no agreement, there is no deal as to when the two sectors should have total and absolute (common) interests, in other words, there is only one path."

Regarding the possible future behavior of the political sectors, he said that "if the competition persists as to who most opposses the government, then there will be difficulties again regarding the stability of democracy," because in Viola's view "the problem does not consist of being against the government, but of offering solutions in order to achieve a stable democracy and create a great nation." He then asserted that "at this time there is no proof that indicates that Argentina is going to leave the group of nonaligned countries, which does not mean to say that this has to be an absolute and definite position." "At the present time," he said, "there is no study or indication that the country will leave the nonaligned group."

Regarding a reduction in public expenditure, Viola said: "If you can find me a person who in 6 months, and without provoking a total collapse, can achieve a marked and effective reduction in public expenditure, then I ask you to give me his name and we will call him in because I am going to need his advice immediately." The president maintained that "public expenditure can in no way be reduced in 6 months, and less so when a budget has been approved and is being implemented." He indicated that the measures that have been adopted regarding this matter were conditioned by the circumstances, and their scope was limited. He stated that the privatizations [the turning of state enterprises over to the private sector] serve the purpose of reducing public expenditure and he mentioned the steps that have been taken in this respect, such as the river fleet, the firms of Siam and Austral Airlines, etc. He said that several committees are working and that one of them includes representatives from the government and private sectors, something that has never occurred in the country. This committee must decide which large state enterprises can be turned over to the private sector.

Viola denied that he had advanced slowly during the past 6 months and he pointed to a file "which I am not going to read out now, in which can be appreciated all that we have done." The president rejected insinuations to the effect that the accusation of slowness is due to the interference of the military junta, due to the nature of the current power structure.

He repeated that this power structure was planned by himself, together with other high-ranking militarymen, in November 1975 and he therefore considers it to be appropriate, which has been demonstrated by events.

"Regarding the military junta," he said, "I have had practically no interference of any type. In other words: If it is demonstrated to me that the government is slow, it is the government's fault and not due to interference from the military junta." As for unemployment, Viola stated "that I am very concerned" and he said that the government has made financial efforts in order to help out in the situation. Moreover, he warned that "for this problem there are no magical solutions; permanent solutions must be sought, such as the real reactivation of the productive apparatus." In this regard, he said that "there are indications of a very slight, I repeat, very slight recovery, but we are making every effort for the recovery of the productive apparatus."

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES RESULTS OF U.S. VISIT

FY042050 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] NA -- Given that "there are no miracles" in matters of economy, said Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut yesterday, "we are going to solve" Argentina's problems in this area when "those of us who govern give intelligent answers and those who are governed give profound answers."

Sigaut was speaking to journalists at Ezeiza Airport where he arrived yesterday morning from the United States, having obtained loans to the Argentine Government totalling 1,483 million dollars from international finance institutions. "All that we did" on this trip, said Sigaut, was "to take the measures" necessary to solve the crisis in the external sector. In so doing, he added, "our reactivation capacity was put on record one more time -- this time, we hope, definitively."

Sigaut explained that the essential motive of the trip had been to participate in the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) where it had been his task, in representation of Argentina, "to clarify what we are doing, why we are doing it, and what it is we propose to continue doing" in the economic field. "In our judgement," he added, "there was an excellent level of understanding" on the part of IMF members, and, as a consequence, "we return with our confidence in what we are doing boosted."

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 2140 GMT on 3 October reports Economy Minister Sigaut's return to Argentina and adds the following: "The most important loan agreement signed in the United States amounts to $600 million and was granted by 77 international banks. The World Bank has also agreed to grant Argentina loans totaling $358 million which will be used to modernize refineries belonging to the Government Oil Deposits (YPF) in Mendoza and La Plata and for sectors involved in the production of petroleum and gas. Other agreements were signed with French and Arab banks. The World Bank has also granted the National Development Bank a loan, and another $400-million loan to be financed by private banks for the petroleum and gas sector was signed."]

OBSERVERS SEE DEATH OF MULTIPARTY GROUP

PY050134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The Multiparty Group, which includes the two main Argentine political parties -- the Peronists and the Radicals -- together with the developmentalists, the Christian Democrats and the Intransigent Party, is suffering from what could be called an irreversible anemia at a time that the weakening of the political sector is accelerating 6 months after the new government took over. This was indicated today by political observers who give various reasons for the situation having reached such a state. These include the recent death of Ricardo Balbin, one of the last Argentine political caudillos; the disagreement over the incorporation of labor representatives; the lack of interest by the population in the Multiparty Group and the absence of parties of the center or nonpopulist parties.

Certain analysts have attributed the death, through its own weakness, of the Multiparty Group to a false appreciation of the real situation of military power -- something that discouraged the members of the group -- and to having been mistaken about the timing [last word given in English] of the process. To this must be added the opinions from the highest levels of the government, which ended in confusing even the sharpest of politicians who regret that one thing is said today and then another tomorrow, the interior minister from the armed forces announces the launching of the political parties statute and talks about the need for flexibility. Then a presidential adviser reveals the military will remain in the project when he says that the military junta, the highest organization in the state's power structure, will name the new president in 1984. This was later ratified by President Roberto Viola himself.

The political parties have not been able to get the political curfew lifted. This curfew was implemented in March 1976 when the military took power and dislodged Peronism. The lifting of this curfew seemed imminent when the Multiparty Group was created more than 2 months ago, but achieving it, which was expected immediately, was delayed more than it should have been, including for those who had made the most optimistic predictions. Anyway, although it is said that the matter of flexibility is under study at the highest levels of government, the analysts agree that there will not be an electoral outlet, not even in the medium term. President Viola himself, during a recent press conference in which he talked about the first 6 months of his government, referred to those who want to alter the mechanism of the process. He distanced himself from those who aspire to have someone put things in order and from those who are applying pressure to obtain an electoral outlet that will lead the process to prepare its own funeral.

MASSERA CALLS FOR CHANGE IN COUNTRY'S LEADERSHIP

PY042016 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] Rosario (NA) -- Former Navy commander-in-chief and current leader of the National Movement for Change (MNC), Admiral (retired) Emilio Massera, said yesterday that "there must be a change of men" in government as the country is faced with the failure of the process which began in 1976. Massera told a gathering of the Light and Power Workers Union in this city that as one of the founders of the national reorganization process "my disappointment knows no limits when I see that after more than five years of what was to be an important stage in history, we have not reached any of the objectives set except armed victory over terrorism." "It is a very high price for the women and men of this land to have paid," he continued, "for us now to have to be satisfied with saying that an experiment has been carried out and the experiment failed." "And it has failed," he stressed, adding that all one had to do was "travel like I do to prove to yourself that from one end of the country to the other, the people are convinced that it has failed."

"All right," he continued, "when an experiment fails one has to change procedures, one must change the men because those men not only were incapable of taking action, but were also incapable of discovering new methods, new roads, new procedures." "The law," said Massera, "is not equal (since) while millions of citizens were led into poverty, select groups of chosen people increased their wealth shamelessly on the basis of speculation and at the cost of destroying the (nation's) productive apparatus."

Massera said that "it's not even worthwhile going over such things (since) I don't think there is a single Argentine who does not know it, who does not mull it over in legitimate resentment." Massera said that "the government should become aware that time is not indefinite." He added that some people who were "short-sighted and deaf think that everything is going splendidly because there has not been a social explosion." "It seems that they are only prepared to react in the face of tumultuous, violent, public protest...."

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRY

Arrival Speech

PY021122 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- While condemning "the use of force or threat of using violence" in international relations, in a clear allusion to the Soviet position against its Polish neighbors. Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro took advantage yesterday of his speech welcoming Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek to express his confidence in the capacity of Poland to overcome "the problems of today" in the political and economic areas.

In response, the Polish foreign minister stressed the importance of Brazil as economic partner of Poland and the effort Brazil is making to achieve peace and harmony in the international arena. He referred affectionately to its neighbors of the socialist bloc, but did not make any specific mention of the Soviet Union.

Czyrek dedicated part of his speech to complaints regarding the aggravation of the world situation: "We are living in a period of growing international tension. The efforts to undermine the process of detente in the world are quite alarming, and the arms-race policy as well. This situation demands action from all countries in the sense of changing the course of these tendencies which represent a threat to mankind. Poland, which suffered dramatic losses during the last world war, together with its socialist allies, is carrying out an active foreign policy whose objective is to consolidate peace and detente. We are in favor of taking effective steps toward disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. "We are actively working in the direction of guaranteeing cooperation at European level and also to gurantee the security of that continent (Europe) which has been the stage of two world wars. We attribute a great deal of importance to the favorable conclusions of the Madrid conference and of the decision regarding the conference on the means to promote understanding, security and disarmament in Europe. The strengthening of world peace also depends on avoiding regional conflicts. We condemn acts of aggression by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and we are for the recognition of the Namibian independence, according to the patriotic aspirations of that nation."

Ministers at Banquet

PY011549 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Brazil has expressed its wish to see Poland overcome its current economic and political difficulties "while preserving its sovereignty and integrity." This wish was voiced by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro during a banquet held to honor his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek, who today began a 2-day official visit to Brazil. "We are closely following the political and economic developments in your country and we are convinced that Poland will be able to overcome today's difficulties so as to return to the path of economic growth, political stability and social peace while preserving its sovereignty and integrity," Saraiva Guerreiro said. The Brazilian foreign minister stressed that Brazil and Poland share concern "over the resurgence, or worsening, of world tensions," and added that both nations criticize the use of force or threats of force in relations among the states."

The Polish foreign minister emphasized the excellent bonds of friendship between his country and Brazil, which is currently Poland's best commercial partner in Latin America. He also spoke of Poland's economic situation and pointed out that the efforts of the Polish people and government are gradually helping to overcome difficulties.

Sources in Minister Czyrek's delegation have denied that the purpose of the visit is to renegotiate Poland's more than $1 billion debt with Brazil. They indicated that most of this debt is made up of Brazilian lines of credit and that the two nations want to expand and diversify mutual trade, which in 1980 amounted to $598 million. Poland is the main consumer of Brazilian goods among East European countries. It purchased Brazilian soybeans, coffee, cocoa, iron ore and other products worth $523 million in 1980. At the same time, Brazil purchased $68 million worth of Polish products, mainly coal.

Minister Jozef Czyrek's visit will end tomorrow after a meeting which he is scheduled to hold with Acting President Aureliano Chaves.

GDR AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY020201 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Brazil's relations with the GDR have been in continual development, especially in the economic area. Trade between the two countries surpassed $300 million, with a strong positive balance in Brazil's favor. These remarks were made today by GDR Ambassador (Gunther Federin) during a lunch he gave to journalists marking the GDR national day on 7 October. (Federin) is the dean of the diplomatic corps since he was accredited as ambassador on 10 December 1973 as the first GDR representative to Brazil.

PLANNING MINISTER NETO ON IBRD CREDITS

PY020159 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] After the [words indistinct] of Sao Paulo, Minister Delfim Neto has commented on the U.S. proposal to the World Bank conference not to grant low interest loans to Third World countries. The meeting which was held in the headquarters of the thread and fabric making union of Sao Paulo State was attended by Acting Finance Minister Carlos Viacava, and Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Pena. Minister Neto said that Brazil is against that proposal, out of a sense of international solidarity if for no other reason. He added that climbing foreign interest rates were one of the most unstable factors in 1981, and that fortunately the World Bank gave a little signal that they are levelling off, with no expectation that they will climb higher but rather with the hope that they will decline.

PAPERS CRITICIZE U.S. LOAN RECOMMENDATIONS

PY031238 [Editorial Report] Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese on 1 October 1981 carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial under the title "Vicious Circle" which comments on the prospects for the world economy in the wake of the proposals and speeches made to the recent joint meeting of the IMF and IBRD. Mentioning the speeches made by Jacques de Larosiere, IMF managing director, and by Alden Clausen, new IBRD president, the editorial notes that the international economic scene looks somber and that there will be no turnabout to insure political and social stability in IMF member countries unless inflation is brought under control and sustained development is resumed.

The editorial then says: "In these none-too-optimistic prospects, IMF Managing Director Larosiere's appeal to the U.S. Government not to loosen its policy to control inflation gives an idea of the vicious circle in which the world economy might be caught, especially if the interpretations being made of an interview granted by IBRD President Clausen prove to be right. In that interview Clausen pointed out the need for future IBRD loans to be made "in accordance with more rigorous criteria of 'graduation' from underdevelopment."

The editorial depicts the difficulties such a "graduation" might cause Brazil by making funds necessary for its development more expensive precisely at a time when Third World countries are exerting themselves to weather the deficit in their foreign accounts into which they submerged beginning with the 1972 dollar crisis and the 1973 oil crisis. The editorial then recommends that Brazil should adopt courageous internal measures on its own to increase productivity without reducing employment and punishing productive capital, especially because President Reagan's high interest policy will make the road ahead bumpy.

The editorial concludes by saying that the U.S. recommendations for free trade will be of no value unless industrialized countries reverse their protectionist policies, and by noting that there is a glimmer of hope in the appeal made by President Reagan in his speech to the IMF-IBRD meeting to "let's do away with the divisive rhetoric of we against them, the North against the South," a hope that will materialize only if U.S. delegates to the IMF-IBRD come to realize that the criterion of "graduation" applied to Brazil will end up provoking an international business slump that would bring closer the upheaval of political and social structures of IMF member countries so dreaded by Larosiere.

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese on 1 October 1981 publishes on page 10 an 800-word editorial entitled "Ode to Keynes" also devoted to U.S. suggestions that IMF and IBRD loan terms for such countries as Brazil should be tightened up. The editorial suggests that John Maynard Keynes' ideas might not be all that wrong at present. The editorial says: "Keynes in 1918 called attention to a fundamental circumstance: the economic health of debt-carrying and oil-importing countries is vital to the health of the industrialized and strong countries. The stability of international trade and, above all the steadiness of the flow of loans in the international financial market makes it necessary for the economy of developing countries to react quickly so that they can pay their debts and continue to import products from more industrialized countries."

The editorial then calls attention to the fact that developed counties, the United States among them, cannot afford the luxury of letting Brazil, Mexico and Argentina go bankrupt, because the survival of capitalism on an international scale is at stake. The Reagan government might be making savings in its budget, but it could very well be depleting the resources of a precarious peace and sowing the seeds of instability and irrationality.

JORNAL ON CRISIS IN U.S. LEADERSHIP OF WEST

PY022151 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Leadership crisis"]

[Text] During a press conference held recently in Washington, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger issued a detailed report on the military power of the Soviet Union and its allies, particularly in reference to Europe. In sum, what the U.S. defense secretary said is that NATO has been surpassed by the Soviet Union, but this is nothing new. Nevertheless, the emphasis of his statement caused the most varied reactions -- the most common of which is that the defense secretary wants to avoid any cuts in the defense budget that may be proposed by his colleague Stockman.

The U.S. Government is quite worried over the high military budget. President Reagan had promised during his election campaign that he would increase the defense budget -- in real terms by 7 percent in the 1982 budget -- while simultaneously curbing inflation and enforcing some cuts in the welfare system. But this ideal was erased by the facts. The defense budget had to be trimmed and new cuts are still pending. Moreover, the facts supplied by Weinberger are not at all exaggerated. The vulnerability of Europe in comparison to Warsaw Pact countries made a former military officer and now a lord -- John Hacisch -- write a famous fantasy about the future -- The Third World War. But it must be noted that Europe's vulnerability does not mean that the entire Western World is also in this inferior condition. According to facts supplied by the Center for Defense Information that NEWSWEEK has just published, despite the Soviet arms race, the United States and its allies continue to have more military power. In addition to the fact that the Soviets are continuously modernizing their arsenals, Europe has become restless. This led the United States to struggle for the installation of Pershing missiles in NATO countries and to build the neutron bomb without consulting with anybody.

The U.S. pressure has had an ambiguous reaction in Europe, but this is also nothing new. Since the end of World War II the Europeans have gotten used to depending on the U.S. "nuclear umbrella." But one day they discovered that this umbrella was not, as they thought, an invulnerable protection. General de Gaulle was the first one who tried to build his own "deterrent force" [force de frappe]. He tried to make other European countries follow his example but failed. At present, when all the conventional defense mechanisms have been surpassed by the unalterable growth of the war marchinery of Eastern countries, an entire sector of European public opinion tends to support another illusion: that it is useless to plan on the bases of defense, since any conflict on European territory will in any case mean the destruction of a continent that has aged with wars and that has no nerve left to defend itself. This conformism is based on the general weakness that the U.S. position obviously experienced during the Carter administration. But President Reagan's aggressive position is not yielding better results either: It is charged that this position -- and this is true to a certain extent -- has increased the threat of war while pacificism rises again as the life saver of a despairing world.

Such an uneasy situation would bring difficulties even to a diplomacy that carefully weighs its every move. But the Reagan administration has neither been firm nor sophisticated enough in this regard. The aggressiveness with which it tries to answer the intimidation inherent in Soviet policy is not in keeping with Washington's behavior in other vital affairs such as the interrelation of Western economies. In this regard the U.S. policy is quite indifferent. When, therefore, Washington launches a crusade to stop Soviet expansionism it causes a reaction -- which may even be described as irrational -- that is filled with good doses of cynicism: The Soviet challenge is seen as a "U.S. affair." This is good evidence that the United States is not properly exercising the world leadership that is rightfully its own for a number of reasons.

DEPUTY DENOUNCES EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS

PY031557 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Porto Alegre, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Antenor Ferrari, deputy for the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, today reported that the Brazilian federal police recently ordered the expulsion of 25 foreigners. Ferrari, who is also chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Rio Grande do Sul State Legislative Assembly, said that these persons, whom he refused to name, are Argentines, Chileans and Uruguayans who have had political problems in their respective countries of origin and who have been living in Brazil for several years. Ferrari indicated that the Human Rights Committee is holding talks with the Justice Ministry to obtain the repeal of the warrant of expulsion which goes against Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel's instructions that foreigners who arrived in Brazil before 20 August 1980 should be expelled.

TURBAY AVERTS NATIONAL STRIKE, URGES DIALOGUE

PA021435 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Bogota -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala seems to have averted the national strike announced for 14 October by the CTC [Colombia Workers Union] and the CSTC [Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation]. The first two organizations have announced that they are withdrawing from the movement, warning that it would be dangerous for Colombian peace. The CTC and CTC spokesmen announced the suspension of the strike, after admitting that the government has reopened the dialogue with the union sectors.

The chief of state has convoked labor union and business leaders, military representatives, politicians and church officials to a summit meeting on 9 October at Narino Palace, for the purpose of seeking solutions for the country's economic and social situation.

Meanwhile, the labor conflicts have continued at the Gran Colombiana merchant fleet, among the resident and intern doctors, in the cement industry and the railroads. In the merchant marine sector, ship No 19, of the 23 owned by the state company, has just joined the strike. The company has been paralyzed for 80 days and this has had serious consequences for the national economy.

President Turbay Ayala has indicated that he is willing to listen to solutions. He added that the situation is improving in spite of the criticism leveled by both businessmen and labor leaders.

VARIOUS FARC, M-19 ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PA030329 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] A powerful bomb exploded in Barranquilla today at the Electrificadora del Atlantico Power Company. No casualties have been reported. The bomb went off at the main entrance to the building that houses the equipment. (Anibal Gamboa), the company's night watchman, said that the bomb was thrown by two men on a motorcycle. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

Two peasants have been executed by the Fourth Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], which accused them of being informants for the army. The Ministry of National Defense reported in Bogota that a FARC group arrived unexpectedly at the farm where (Erasmo Landi) and (Augustin Lafuente) were working and, after charging them with being informants, fired on them at pointblank range. The incident occurred in the region of Puerto Parra, Carare (Otun), where the Fourth Front of the FARC subversive movement operates. Armed with G-3 rifles and dressed in regular army uniforms, an 19 April Movement [M-19] group in Florencia, Caqueta attacked a (La Florentiana) soda truck this afternoon. After stealing 20,000 pesos and painting guerrilla slogans on the vehicle, they fled toward the foothills. The group of approximately 10 subversives intercepted the vehicle on the Valparaiso-Morelia road. According to preliminary reports, the driver and his assistant were gagged and told that the profits of the assault would be used to finance the subversive group.

This new guerrilla attack occurs at a time when the government is still interested in establishing a peace commission, while the political climate reflects continued guerrilla action in that part of the nation and an increase in cacao production, to finance subversion.

VENEZUELAN, COLOMBIAN PRESIDENTS MEET IN CARACAS

PA032238 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Caracas -- Colombian and Venezuelan Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Luis Herrera Campins met for 2 hours yesterday at La Guzmania, off the coast of La Guaira, to analyze bilateral relations.

The meeting in chambers was held after the ceremonies at the National Capitol Building in Caracas when thousands of Venezuelans, of all creeds and types and all sharing the same sorrow, said farewell to former President Romulo Betancourt.

The presidential meeting began at 1400 and ended at 1600, during which time the two presidents exchanged views on Colombian-Venezuelan relations. The Colombian chief of state said that the talks were constructive and useful, adding: We made a general analysis of the situation without reaching any definite conclusions or specific agreements.

The Colombian and Venezuelan presidents went from the downtown sector to La Guaira for their meeting. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala summarized the results of the meeting as follows: In this pleasant meeting with President Herrera, we discussed matters related to the situation between the two countries. That is to say, we made a general analysis of these matters, without reaching any final conclusions of specific agreements. However, we analyzed the situation and exchanged opinions, which I believe was very constructive and may prove useful. Whenever I speak with President Herrera I am more confident that we can improve our already good friendship and render relations between Colombia and Venezuela more cordial and constructive. When asked if they had discussed the Salvadoran situation, the Colombian president said: We took a general view of the hemispheric situation on this occasion.

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins referred to the importance of his talks with his Colombian counterpart and said: We discussed only general issues, related naturally to Latin American policies, particularly in our Central American and Caribbean region. Our talks were held with the cordiality and friendship that have always characterized the excellent relations between President Julio Cesar Turbay and myself. I am very grateful to President Turbay and his cabinet, as well as to the parliamentarians and delegates who accompanied him on this trip to attend the funeral of former President Romulo Betancourt. It is a gesture of democratic solidarity that we will not forget.

BUSH MEETING WITH HERRERA CAMPINS REPORTED

PA032039 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1901 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Central America was the topic of the 90-minute conversation that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins held with U.S. Vice President George Bush today.

Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, who was present at the meeting, said that the topic of the talks was the "continental situation," especially in terms of Central America and the Caribbean. He explained that the meeting, which had no agenda, was very friendly and that in the meeting with the president [words indistinct] (?policy) concerning our hemisphere." In the meeting with Herrera Campins, Vice President Bush was accompanied by Adm Daniel Murphy, his national security adviser, and Nancy Dyke, his international security adviser. President Herrera Campins and his Social Christian government are a staunch friend of (?the Salvadoran Government) headed by Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democratic party member, who has promised to hold elections in his country and who is being supported by Washington on this.

HERRERA CAMPINS MEETS WITH U.S. NEWSMEN

PA020359 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1512 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, 1 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today urged the United States to withdraw its support of the continent's dictatorships and stressed the Venezuelan Government's support for the Salvadoran Government, which is facing a guerrilla onslaught to overthrow it.

The president made this statement Tuesday during an interview with U.S. newsmen which was published today. He said, "we believe that the United States should not pursue the policy of supporting Central American dictatorship."

Herrera Campins said that the same applies to all Latin America "because the Latin American dictatorships believe that according to the rules of the game the United States should support them."

He reiterated the policy of rejecting any type of foreign intervention in the area's problems. He said, "it is not necessary to intervene in order to contribute to the democratization of the continent and to open possibilities for freedom."

Last month Venezuela and eight other Latin American countries signed a declaration refuting the French-Mexican communique recognizing the political representativity of the leftist groups struggling against Jose Napoleon Duarte's Government. The declaration labeled the French-Mexican communique "interventionist."

The president told the newsmen that Venezuela will continue to support the Sandinist government, although it does not share the ideologically trends it has adopted.

He said, "we will be holding out a friendly hand to Nicaragua -- even though the government follows an ideological trend which we do not share -- until a crack appears and pluralism can be established."

Herrera Campins also discussed the summit meeting of industrialized and developing countries to be held at the end of this month in Cancun, Mexico.

The Venezuelan president, who will attend the meeting, said, "the possibilities of good results should not be exaggerated."

He said, "it would be a great step forward if the industrialized countries would clearly and definitely express their political will to hold the worldwide North-South talks within the framework of the United Nations."

COSTA RICA

NORTHERNERS COMPLAIN ABOUT NICARAGUAN STATIONS

PA040300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Persons living in northern Costa Rica have complained that powerful Nicaraguan radio stations carrying awareness development programs are being heard better than the local stations.

The residents of the north want our stations to try to reach these places, in order to block the stations from the other side and to keep them from distorting our peasants' way of life through their planned awareness development campaigns.

The same is happening with television. Nicaraguan stations are holding the attention of the people of Guanacaste, not because they are better than ours, but because their coverage is broader than ours, especially during nighttime hours.

EL SALVADOR

EUROPEAN PAPERS INTERVIEW GUERRILLA LEADER UNGO

Paris LE MATIN

PM301555 Paris LE MATIN in French 24 Sep 81 p 19

[Jacqueline de Linares interview with El Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front Chairman Guillermo Ungo in Paris: "El Salvador: It Would Be Madness To Give Up Our Arms" -- date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: What do you think of the proposal made by Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte in Washington Monday for negotiations with you provided you abandon "violence"?

Guillermo Ungo: It would be madness for us to give up our arms when the military and the extreme right continue to strike. There would be a geometrical progression in the number of people killed.

LE MATIN: How many lives has this war claimed?

Guillermo Ungo: Some 10,000 last year. And since January 1980 32,000 people have been killed (note 1: El Salvador's Legal Aid organization announced 16 September that, according to its census, 10,228 people had been murdered for political reasons between last January and August). We are counting only the people murdered, not the victims of the fighting.

LE MATIN: What solution do you propose?

Guillermo Ungo: An "all-embracing" solution, as was specified in the French-Mexican statement on El Salvador, sent to the UN Security Council chairman 28 August. The junta is only proposing elections. We want the whole situation to be taken into account. State terrorism and the army for instance: We are asking for the armed forces to be restructured and for account to be taken of the Salvadoran Army's total failure to respect the international laws governing war.

LE MATIN: What do you mean?

Guillermo Ungo: I mean that it does not take prisoners. It kills.

LE MATIN: What is the situation in the field?

Guillermo Ungo: They have helicopters, around 20 (note 2: 14 according to the Pentagon); we have none. They have U.S. aid; we have none. They have American advisers; we do not. All this is taking place in a tiny country (230 km by 100 km). How do you explain the fact that they cannot defeat the left? It is because the guerrillas are resisting and spreading. How do you explain the fact that Napoleon Duarte said he needed more American aid when it will break records in 1982 (note 3: $114 million in economic and military aid is planned)?

LE MATIN: What risks are there of the conflict being internationalized?

Guillermo Ungo: There are real risks. The Salvadoran Army in using Honduran territory to carry out operations against the left. The Honduran Army is taking part in "sandwich" operations against the guerrillas.

Paris LE FIGARO

PM301553 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Sep 81 p 3

["A.-M.R." report: "El Salvador: Opposition Leader Says No Elections Without Prior Negotiations"]

[Text] "Just as you cannot expect an apple tree to produce pears, you cannot expect an undemocratic government to put forward democratic solutions. This is why under present conditions the magic formula of elections presented by the junta can serve only to strengthen the continuation of the same government in El Salvador." This is how Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] currently in Paris for the Socialist International meeting, categorically rejected the offer of elections made by President Napoleon Duarte.

"The junta," he added, "offers no guarantees to the opposition leaders. It possesses a list of 138 names of oppositionists whom it has sentenced to death. If we lay down our weapons, as it is asking, there will be 138 corpses in the streets the next day."

Next Guillermo Ungo recalled the FDR's position: The only solution to the war is a political one, which presupposes that the government must "cease its state terrorism" before trying to negotiate with the opposition.

The Salvadoran opposition leader, who is also coordinator of the FDR's Diplomatic-Political Commission, paid tribute to the French-Mexican statement which recognizes this opposition. He said that several countries, without supporting it, had expressed their favorable attitude toward it, including Costa Rica and definitely Peru and Ecuador. "This statement," Mr Ungo added, "laid down sufficiently general lines (on self-determination and nonintervention) for several countries to be able to identify with it, whereas the U.S. stance has rallied the support of only 9 countries, including 6 South American dictatorships." Like the French socialists, Guillermo Ungo hopes that this document will be unanimously approved by the Socialist International.

Though he believes that regression has "been stepped up recently" in his country, Guillermo Ungo is nevertheless moderately optimistic. "After 6 months of U.S. aid," he said, "President Duarte has had to return to the United States to request increased aid. This shows that things are not going as well for them as they hoped." However, this time President Duarte did not get his way, since the U.S. Senate voted yesterday in favor of suspending military aid to El Salvador if the violation of human rights persists there.

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET

PM021445 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Leif Bergstrom interview with El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front leader Guillermo Ungo: "A Question of Time Before the United States Must Choose"]

[Text] "The present situation in El Salvador cannot continue for much longer. I believe that within a few months the United States will be forced either to intervene directly with troops or to put pressure on the junta to reach a political solution."

Guillermo Ungo is leader of the FDR, the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador. The front consists of Marxist and democratic opposition groups. In order to escape the extreme rightwing's death patrols, its leaders have been forced into exile in Mexico. Ungo says that he himself is a Social Democrat, his party is a member of the Socialist International, which has also involved itself in the attempts to reach a political solution to the drama in his country. This week he has been a guest at the Swedish Social Democratic Party's congress in Stockholm.

In an interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET he said:

"Without the U.S. military, political and diplomatic interference in the conflict we would already have reached a solution. For it is only from the United States that the junta is receiving any real support. But every war must end; the U.S. intervention is only prolonging the killing."

He said that the FDR wants a political solution, constructive negotiations which could lead to a lasting settlement.

Ungo talked a lot about the Salvadoran oligarchy, the rule by a few people; about the people versus those in power. It is his opinion that the election which President Jose Napolean Duarte hopes to carry out in the spring as part of what Duarte calls democratization would only be a cosmetic change.

"It is self-evident that a fascist government will not give us democracy."

Guillermo Ungo sees the military struggle as part of the polical one. In January this year it was reported that the FMLN, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, had commenced its final offensive. But there was no swift victory for the guerrillas.

Last fall the Carter administration placed the blame for the massacre of a group of U.S. nuns on the Salvadoran security forces and broke off economic and military aid to the junta. In connection with the guerrillas' spring offensive, Carter resumed the aid; and when Ronald Reagan entered the White House, the United States made much tougher efforts to halt the leftwing guerrillas. According to Ungo, this year El Salvador has been given more military aid, a total of $35 million, than in the previous 15 years put together.

"We have few weapons at our disposal, we have no helicopters and no armored vehicles like the army. Nevertheless, the junta is not winning the war. This shows that the guerrillas have popular support."

The Reagan administration has justified its military support to the junta with the claim that the guerrillas receive arms from Cuba and other Eastern nations. The only time during the interview when Ungo's measured gestures became more expansive and his tone of voice sharpened was in reply to SVENSKA DAGBLADET's question of where these arms come from.

"No one will tell you this. All countries, all liberation movements have their military secrets. Why does this question always come up? It only plays into the hands of the United States in its game of international power politics -- the United States wants to make this into a conflict between East and West.

"In addition, if the PLO gets arms from the Soviet Union, or Libya gets arms from the Soviet Union, this does not necessarily make them the Kremlin's puppets. This is not to say that our arms come from the Soviet Union. As is well-known, there is also a black market; but this does not mean that I have said that we get arms from the black market.

"During its war of independence, the United States also had help from outside, from France and Holland. Today the United States supports the guerrillas in Afghanistan and calls them freedom fighters, but we obviously do not have the right to pursue our fight for freedom."

A month ago France's socialist government and the Mexican Government jointly declared that the FDR is a "representative political force." Ungo said that he has met with broad support and sympathy for the FDR in Europe, but primarily with the desire that the conflict be solved through negotiation. He hopes that the United States will one day listen to West European arguments and clear the way for an opening for negotiations and a guarantee of free elections. Until then he hopes for economic and humanitarian help for the 500,000 Salvadoran refugees -- "10 percent of the population has been forced to flee from the persecution of the security forces."

He said that a political solution would include sections of the military, as it would private industry and commerce. "The only people who cannot form part of a future government are the fascists and the oligarchy."

On Tuesday [29 September] Guillermo Ungo met Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten.

"Negotiations between the civilian-military junta and the united opposition, the FDR-FMLN, could lead to peace and democracy in El Salvador," Ullsten said. He reiterated that Sweden had long advocated a negotiated solution.

OPPOSITION THANKS NETHERLANDS' FOREIGN MINISTER

PM021411 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Unamed "own diplomatic correspondent" report: "El Salvador's Revolutionaries Thank Minister van der Stoel"]

Excerpt] The Hague, 29 Sep -- In a telegram, the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador has thanked Dutch Foreign Minister van der Stoel for his speech to the UN Assembly in New York.

The front expressed its particular gratitude for the concern the minister showed for the permanent violation of human rights in El Salvador.

In his speech last Thursday [24 September] Van der Stoel recognized the Revolutionary Democratic Front as one of the representative political forces in El Salvador, which must negotiate together for a political solution to the conflict between the legitimate government and the guerrilla movements.

JUNTA EXTENDS CURFEW FOR ANOTHER 30 DAYS

PA032024 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Oct 81 p 39

[Text] The revolutionary junta of the government, taking in consideration the fact that the reasons for which the suspension of certain constitutional guarantees were suspended (martial law) still exist, has decided to extend for another 30 days that decree in this regard which applies throughout the territory of the republic. This is being done to guarantee the safety of the people and their property.

As the decree establishes, the constitutional guarantees suspended are those of freedom of expression, freedom of transit and the privacy of mail.

FDR'S MARTELL SCORES U.S. INTERVENTION

FL021210 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] In other El Salvador news, Juan Jose Martell, a member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front's executive committee, says the only foreign intervention his country has suffered has come from the United States. Speaking in Havana, Martell added that Latin American dictatorships and the Venezuelan Government have meddled in Salvadoran affairs but it's well-known that these represent indirect U.S. intervention. Martell, a former leader of El Salvador's Christian Democratic Party, also said that that party dug its own grave by joining the military regime. He believes the junta's lack of credibility will deepen the split in Christian Democratic parties all over the world.

REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES, GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Southeastern Front War Report

PA022129 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[War report from the Jucuaran area of the Francisco Sanchez southeastern front, read over a live relay by "Commander Juan Ramon"]

[Text] [Word indistinct] on Wednesday, 30 September at 1300 , FMLN squads directed by Companera Altagracia conducted a harassment operation against the observation post in the town of Jucuaran, Usulutan Department. They came to within about 150 meters of the post. The attack was conducted [words indistinct]. The harassment went on for approximately 20 minutes. We were not able to determine the number of enemy casualities. Our forces retreated in an orderly manner and without any problem.

At the same time, another FMLN squad directed by Companero Simon conducted another harassing attack, using rifles against the soldiers on guard duty at the [word indistinct] (?Marin) Bridge, located over the Rio Grande of San Miguel at [words indistinct], Jucuaran jurisdiction. This [words indistinct] approximately 30 minutes. The number of enemy casualties has not been learned. Our forces then retreated in an orderly manner to [word indistinct].

United in combat until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN Reports Army Efforts

PA021921 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The FMLN has reported that fighters and helicopter gunships of the dictatorship are still reinforcing the military contingents that are uselessly trying to oust FMLN guerrillas from the positions they are occupying in (El Gallinero), (El Burico), Coyolar and (Chichilico) in Chalatenango Department. It also reported that the army soldiers are threatening the residents of the area telling them that they are going to destroy everything if they continue to help the guerrillas.

Paracentral Front Reports

PA031645 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Oct 81

[War bulletin issued by the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] at 2200 on 30 September, four platoons of combatants and militiamen headed by Commander (Francisco), member of the joint general staff of the paracentral front, and Commander (Raul) entered into enemy zones in (Rancho Quemado), Santa Lucia, Izcatal and [Name indistinct] of San Isidro.

At 0100 on the following day, our combatants took strategic positions along km 63 and km 69 on the road that goes from Ilobasco to Sensuntepeque in Cabañas Department.

At 0600 an action was started with the participation of the third platoon, headed by Commander (Alonso), whose mission was to intercept traffic and obstruct the road by stopping vehicles and buses there. The combatants addressed the persons they had gathered there. By 0620 they had gathered some 80 persons who were lectured on the goals of our struggle and were urged to cooperate. We collected 110 colones from them.

By this time, the enemy had learned of our action and had started to advance four columns from San Isidro in an effort to surround our forces. At 0625 two enemy columns which maneuvered to [word indistinct] on the southern side of the road clashed with the forces of the fourth platoon, headed by Commander (Nelson). This fighting lasted 2 hours.

At 0700 forces of the first platoon headed by Commander [Name indistinct] carried out a surprise attack against enemy forces which were stationed in two garrisons in (Rancho Quemado) near km 63 and which were to reinforce the enemy. The attack confused the forces of the dictatorship and spoiled their plans.

At 0730 squads of the platoon headed by Commander (Mundo) clashed with a column made up of 15 combined units which were going from Santa Lucía to San Isidro near km 65. The enemy was forced to flee. After 2 hours of fighting, the order to withdraw was given and it was carried out in an orderly and gradual way. The fighting and disciplinary spirit of our militiamen must be praised because they carried out their orders commendably.

We report that we inflicted five casualties on the enemy while we suffered none.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

10 Guerrillas Dead in Robbery

PA032144 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1202 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ten leftist guerrillas and two Salvadoran soldiers were killed yesterday during an attack on an armored car that was carrying a payroll in a region close to the Honduran border, the army said last night.

The communique said that the soldiers guarding the armored vehicle were killed by the guerrillas, who tried to escape with more than $30,000, the payroll for a mine located close to the eastern city of Santa Rosa de Lima.

However, the arrival of reinforcements prevented the guerrillas' escape. Ten of them were killed and the money was recovered, the army reported.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT SAYS JESUITS MIGHT BE EXPELLED

PA021322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2359 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Carlos Toledo Vielman, the presidency's information secretary, announced today that the Jesuits may be expelled from Guatemala.

The government spokesman said very clearly that in spite of everything, "relations between the government and the church are normal. However, if the Jesuit priests in general, or some of them in particular, violate the law by meddling in political problems and subversive affairs, the procedure, naturally, is to have them leave the country."

The Guatemalan Constitution forbids foreigners from airing opinions or participating in politics, and the laws authorize the government to expel from the country any citizen of another nationality who does not respect these rules of the game.

According to the official, the Jesuits might be expelled, just as the law indicates. He added, however, that the government does not want to create problems for the church as an institution.

Guatemalan Jesuit Luis Eduardo Pellecer Faena, 35, yesterday told newsmen and the diplomatic corps accredited in Guatemala that "the Society of Jesus helps" the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) "both directly and indirectly. The EGP is the strongest of the four organizations that comprise the Guatemalan guerrillas.

Meanwhile, Jose Antonio Bordallo, the Spanish consul in Guatemala, told this agency that no Spanish priest, whether Jesuit or of any other religious order, is involved in guerrilla activities.

Panamanians on Informant Priest

PA022157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1457 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The National Council of the Company of Jesus asked in Panama today that Jesuit Luis Eduardo Pellecer, who apparently regrets his militant participation with the Guatemalan guerrillas, be turned over to the International Red Cross.

In view of Father Pellecer's charges, the Company of Jesus in Panama reacted today by releasing the following communique:

The Guatemalan Episcopal Conference recenty released a document stating that the Guatemalan Church is currently experiencing the worst persecution in its history. Within this framework Jesuit priest Pellecer disappeared on 9 June 1981.

Both the Guatemalan hierarchy and the country's Jesuits mobilized immediately. The only thing they established was that several armed men had intercepted Father Pellecer's vehicle in downtown Guatemala and that, after mistreating him physically and rendering him unconscious, they took him to some undisclosed location. For more than 3 months, police authorities at all levels denied any knowledge of Father Pellecer's whereabouts.

For this reason, his sudden appearance on 30 September 1981 on Guatemalan television, in the presence of newsmen and the diplomatic corps, has all the characteristics of a farce set up by the Guatemalan Government to strike at the Company of Jesus once again

According to various Guatemalan religious authorities, all indications are that Father Pellecer's statements were made under the influence of psychological pressures (drugs, tortures, threats?), all of which are immoral and dehumanizing. He who spoke before national and foreign authorities was not the genuine Father Pellecer whom so many people know.

For this reason:

1. We, the Jesuits of Panama, do not accept statements made under who-knows-what pressures, on the basis of an absurd charge of self-kidnapping. If Father Pellecer voluntarily turned himself in to the authorities on 9 June, how is it that he now reappears after 112 days? What happened during all that time? Why have the Guatemalan authorities not allowed Father Pellecer to speak freely and without pressure with the religious authorities and with his superiors?

2. We ascribe all responsibility for what might happen to Father Pellecer, his relatives and collaborators or the Jesuits of Guatemala, to the Guatemalan Government from this moment on.

3. We demand that the Guatemalan Government immediately turn Luis Eduardo Pellecer over to the International Red Cross, so that he can be carefully examined by a committee of competent doctors. We also ask all diplomats who participated in the "press conference" to interpose their good offices so that this can be accomplished as soon as possible.

4. Finally, we pray to God that the flagrant human rights violations currently taking place in Guatemala cease once and for all.

Salvadoran Jesuits Skeptical

PA031341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0105 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Central American Province of the Society of Jesus in San Salvador issued a press communique today saying that it is hard to believe that Father Luis Eduardo Pellecer Faena had faked his kidnaping as has been reported in Guatemala.

According to the communique, "Pellecer Faena has been held incommunicado in Guatemala security prisons for 113 days, without anyone being able to guarantee his physical and psychological integrity, which casts suspicion on his statement. When he was presented on Wednesday in Guatemala to authorities and the press, Pellecer said that he had been a member of the leftist Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), but that he decided to leave them and turn himself over to the government forces because he was "convinced that violence is a mistaken path for the struggle for the people."

According to the Jesuit order in El Salvador, "Pellecer's statement was invented to justify religious persecution that is condemned throughout the world and to prepare an even greater persecution against the Society of Jesus and the church in Guatemala."

The Jesuits stress that "they consider themselves responsible for Father Pellecer in his present situation, even in the hypothetical case that he should wish to resign from the order."

The Society of Jesus in San Salvador also expresses its concern over the fate that might befall the clergyman and holds the Guatemalan Government responsible "for anything that might happen."

The Central American Province of Jesuits states that "it does not accept Pellecer's statement and protests the way it has been made public."

The Jesuits ask God for strength "to remain faithful to their mission and so that the Guatemalan Jesuit may be able to leave the country safe and sound."

NUMEROUS ARMY CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS REPORTED

PA030310 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] A military patrol clashed today with a guerrilla group in Santa Catarina and Soyapango, in Solola; one guerrilla was killed. The troops confiscated a significant number of weapons from the rebels, according to the official report.

In Joyabaj, Quiche, a guerrilla group occupied the town, murdered two people and caused considerable damage. The victims were a drugstore owner identified as Ramiro Paiz and a former mayor, whose name has not been revealed. The rebels also set fire to a building and a firetruck in Joyabaj and damaged the telephone lines.

Finally, an armed clash took place tonight between army forces and guerrillas in Chicacao, Suchitepequez, with an unknown number of casualties.

3 Killed in Capital Clash

PA042022 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1913 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 4 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The security chief of the National Police Detective Corps and two guerrillas were killed in an armed clash last night in a southern district of the capital, according to police reports today.

According to the information, Rodolfo Cruz Lopez, chief of security of the detectives corps, was shot to death when a patrol was ambushed by guerrillas.

In repelling the attack, a companion of Cruz Lopez killed two guerrillas, who were not identified because they carried no documents. The officer died in the hospital where he had been taken critically wounded.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- New Argentine Ambassador Rodolfo Cirilo Santos has presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Sep 81 p 8 PA]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA TERMS MEETING WITH MCENERY 'POSITIVE'

PA032020 Managua Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Commander Humberto Ortega, minister of defense and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, termed positive the meeting held with Lt Gen John Winn McEnery, chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board. McEnery left yesterday for another country. Ortega noted that he advised the chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board of the concern that exists over acts and situations which, amid a tense Central American stiuation, have emerged with regard to the Hawk View military maneuvers. He added that situations such as these do not contribute to a favorable framework for jointly finding solutions to the serious problems faced on the isthmus.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH HONDURAS

PA032259 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2106 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega said today that his country will exhaust all political and diplomatic resources to maintain communications with the Honduran Government.

Ortega, who is also chief of the Nicaraguan Army, made this statement in reply to a question by ACAN-EFE as to whether the scheduled meeting between the Honduran and Nicaraguan defense ministers had been canceled following recent tension caused by the announced U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers. The maneuvers, to take place off the Honduran Atlantic coast, will be held on 9 October.

The meeting of the two neighboring countries' defense ministers was decided upon on 13 May, when Nicaraguan State Committee Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega and Honduran President Div Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia met at the Nicaraguan El Guasaule border point.

"When our patience runs out, we must have more patience, Commander Carlos Fonseca Amador used to say. This is the policy we have followed with Honduras," Commander Ortega said.

He said that all resources will be exhausted so that the "mature and responsible" efforts of the Nicaraguan Government to fulfill the El Guasaule agreement "will be accepted." However, he warned that "this does not mean that we can neglect the peoples' military preparations to defend the revolution."

In reply to other questions, Commander Ortega abstained from commenting on a report, published by Honduras' LA PRENSA on 2[illegible] September, that 150 guerrillas, "trained for 6 months in Cuba and Nicaragua," had entered Honduran territory.

The Sandinist minister said: "We do not comment on news based on cabled reports. So far our Foreign Ministry has not received any official note from Honduras. If such a note were received, our Foreign Ministry would know how to reply." He added that all of these reports are the result of "slander and of permanent campaigns" to impede the Nicaraguan process. He said that "these slanders" are intended to create confusion among progressive foreign sectors and governments that have helped and continue to help Nicaragua.

He was also asked about the creation in the United States of an opposition movement called "Nicaraguan Democratic Action Movement" (UNIDAD), of which Nicaraguan ophthalmologist Fernando Aguero Rocha is a member and which is supported by anti-Sandinist and anti-Castroite groups.

Humberto Ortega said that these reports from abroad "strengthen the Nicaraguans' fighting spirit. These sectors would have a hard time entering Nicaragua, and if they did, our armed people would easily crush them."

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF REJECTING DIALOGUE

PA032209 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 81 p 2

["The Editorial Staff's Commentaries" column: "A Government That Does Not Hold a Dialogue"]

[Text] The FSLN government has been characterized by its lack of willingness to hold a dialogue. It is not a dialogue when a commander arrives at a factory to explain what he believes are the reasons for the economic and political crisis currently afflicting Nicaraguans; neither is it a dialogue when the government calls a group of businessmen a few hours before decreeing a state of emergency to tell them: "This is what we are going to do."

A dialogue is more than that. A real dialogue is based on respect for and understanding of the views of others. A real dialogue is based on a thorough discussion of ideas, in order to reach agreement on what is most suitable to all.

The FSLN held many dialogues before the victory of the revolution. It talked to the parties, it talked to other countries, it talked to the Yankees, it talked to the bourgeoisie. It talked to everybody, and everyone reached the conclusion that the dictatorship must be overthrown, so that a democracy could be established here in Nicaragua.

Now the situation is different. The FSLN no longer holds dialogues. It merely announces, decrees, justifies and accuses anyone who does not agree with its line.

When Mrs Violeta [de Chamorro] and [Alfonso] Robelo resigned in April of last year, the FSLN did not hold a dialogue, but appointed their replacements on its own. When the junta was subsequently restructured, the FSLN did not hold a dialogue. Instead, it appointed one of its members as coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

When the democratic organizations withdrew from the State Council sessions in November 1980, the FSLN did not hold a dialogue. It went on drafting laws with its partisans.

The forum, which might be termed similar to a dialogue, was interrupted and brought to an end in the coolest of fashions by the FSLN, just like that. One day they merely announced that they no longer wanted to continue the discussion.

While holding talks with the Catholic Church's hierarchy in an effort to open a church-state dialogue, the FSLN has also been carrying out peripheral work to divide the church from within.

There is no doubt that a government must have the authority to adopt a number of measures and to pass certain laws, but if the FSLN government does not understand that the importance of our process requires dialogue rather than force if it is to move ahead, it is headed in the wrong direction.

In Marxism-Leninism, dialogue is a tactical matter that must be engaged in only in moments of great crisis; but what we have here, rather than loyalty to an ideological orthodoxy, is a commitment with a people who have overthrown a dictatorship and who aspire to a free society, without new oppressions or new alienations.

Let us hope that the room left for dialogue, which is growing increasingly smaller, will not entirely disappear.

29 SEPTEMBER CLOSURE OF LA PRENSA PROTESTED

PA020448 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA protested the new 2-day suspension imposed on the newspaper by the Interior Ministry's Directorate of Communications Media.

LA PRENSA was not published Tuesday nor Wednesday as a result of the suspension, decreed because on Sunday the newspaper published an article entitled "Interview With a Successful Industrialist Who Is Packing To Leave." In the article, industrialist Alberto Montilla, who left for Costa Rica, said among other things that "private property is an illusion in Nicaragua."

A special issue published a letter of protest, in an editorial format, sent by Violeta de Chamorro, former member of the government junta of national reconstruction, to the members of the Nicaraguan leadership.

The editorial letter says that "if private property were really respected in Nicaragua, Mantilla's statements would be laughable, or would simply be considered out of context. Why then, close a newspaper simply because those opinions are published? Why can't a newspaper in a free country publish in an interview an argument which had previously been presented to the legal authorities?"

The letter sent by the widow of murdered anti-Somozist newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro states, "I am increasingly convinced that the motivations behind the continued suspensions of LA PRENSA reflect a totalitarian intention to increasingly close the narrow path of freedom of the press and of opinion now existing in Nicaragua."

LA PRENSA On Its Future

PA040141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2213 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Managua, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Managua's LA PRENSA, after returning to circulation following two 2-day suspensions this week, revealed today that the newspaper's editors have spoken with the Sandinist Front and the government junta.

A frontpage editorial says that the Sandinist Front and the government junta, "to respect and guarantee the newspaper's existence, have demanded conditions of solidarity with the revolutionary process that do not contradict LA PRENSA's line."

Nevertheless, the newspaper owners say that "they are not optimistic about LA PRENSA's future under the existing situation and given the ambiguous areas of censorship in the emergency and press laws."

The editorial, signed by poet Pablo Antonio Cuadra and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, directors of the newspaper, states: "Our line will not change.

"If this unyielding position is accepted, if LA PRENSA's criteria are accepted as foundation for a constant dialogue, where criticism is considered an essential factor in our revolutionary journalistic attitude, LA PRENSA will continue to appear in the service of truth and justice," the editorial adds. "If what they want is to repress our conscience or to make us betray our ideals, the government and the front have the power..." the editorial says.

WHEELOCK CALLS LA PRENSA IMPERIALISM'S SPOKESMAN

PA032017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Commander Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has accused the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA of being a spokesman for "aggressive imperialism." He added that LA PRENSA "will have a place in Nicaragua only if it supports the workers' project."

The newspaper BARRICADA, the FSLN's official organ, today published excerpts of Wheelock's speech last night addressing the members of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations. In his speech, Wheelock commented on the situation of this paper, which has been closed down twice this week.

According to Wheelock, the FSLN National Directorate recently held a frank talk with LA PRENSA directors Pablo Antonio Cuadra and Pedro Chamorro Barrios. During the talk, "the dangers that this paper's line now poses" were very clearly explained.

According to BARRICADA, the directors of LA PRENSA were warned that "this paper will have a place in the Nicaraguan revolution only if it supports the project of the workers and the social classes which now constitute the new society." Wheelock noted that LA PRENSA has become a spokesman of aggressive imperialism in Nicaragua.

The paper will circulate again today after completing its second 48-hour suspension this week. On Thursday, after being closed for 2 days, LA PRENSA published an extra edition. In its editorial it rejected the official charges that it had violated the country's law on communications media.

Meanwhile, Chamorro Barrios announced today that upon resuming its activities, LA PRENSA will continue with "its independent line, characterized by impartial criticism."

REASONS CITED FOR RADIO STATION'. SUSPENSION

PA030238 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The Radio Corporacion stations have been ordered off the air for 2 days for transmitting lies, according to statements by Communications Media Director Lt Michele Najlis. The following are some of the reasons for the suspension:

Among the ideas voiced by the programs of Radio Corporacion, particularly those of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, there are some truly serious matters.

In the programs sponsored by Robelo [Alfonso Robelo, MDN founder] on Sundays, it was said that the defense minister's true superiors are in countries other than Nicaragua and that the revolutionary government is dependent on other governments. The programs tried to identify the daily BARRICADA with the newspaper of the Somozist dictatorship; they also launched attacks against the internationalists, exhorting the people to view them with suspicion. Robelo's supporters, during their programs of 20 and 27 September, blamed the revolutionary government for the nation's economic crisis, accusing it of being totalitarian. Fabio Gadea Mantilla, owner of the corporation, was invited to offer proof of such charges, but he failed to do so.

The communications office affirms that these attacks are designed to discredit the government of the republic by depicting it as subordinate to foreign governments, to promote hatred against our internationalist brothers and to establish a similarity between BARRICADA and the daily NOVEDADES, intended to create a malicious resemblance between the revolutionary government and the genocidal dictatorship.

Such attacks by Robelo are an effort to blame the Government of National Reconstruction for the economic crisis affecting the country, without taking into account the fact that this crisis is affecting all Central American nations.

The radio station has also promoted hatred among the people for the government and for religious and other groups involved in the revolutionary process.

All of the above, according to the ruling of the Communications Media Directorate, is part of a plan in which a number of forces that oppose the people's interests are trying to destabilize the revolutionary process at this time of economic and social emergency.

The station has violated both the provincial law on communications media and the fundamental statute itself and, given the fact that the corporation's owners were punished in the past, they have now become two-time offenders.

Therefore, the station was ordered to close down for 2 days as of 1700 yesterday and to suspend the program "The MDN Speaks" for the next two Sundays.

It is well-known that Radio Corporacion also transmits programs by other reactionary parties; as declared at the State Council by Chaguitillo [Domingo Sanchez Salgado], both conservatism and Social Democracy have been using its facilities to launch direct attacks on the Sandinist revolutionary process.

Following are statements recently made by Lt Michelle Najlis to Radio Sandino concerning the temporary closure of Radio Corporacion.

[Begin recording] It is simply because the MDN leaders and other participants in the program engaged in a number of abuses against the Nicaraguan people's conscience and ability to reason, and have simply gone too far. I want to reveal some things to our people so they may know the facts, in case it is later claimed that we are punishing them for criticizing the government. I want it clearly established that they are being sanctioned as liars.

On their programs of 20 and 27 September, for example, they said that the defense minister's real superiors are in countries other than Nicaragua and that the revolutionary government is dependent on other governments. These are very serious charges, here or anywhere else. They also claim that there are between 10,000 and 15,000 internationalists in Nicaragua who do not care at all about the interests of Nicaragua; that they are responsible for the existing unemployment affecting Nicaraguan workers; that they are a burden to the country; that our people must look upon them with suspicion; and that they are adventurers and opportunists and are a heavy load on the shoulders of the Nicaraguan people.

Naturally, they fail to speak about the hundreds of internationalists who gave their lives for the liberation of Nicaragua or about the internationalists who are presently in the most remote corners of Nicaragua, holding classes, curing people or organizing hospitals. They do not say how much it would cost the country if these internationalist brothers, who have come to help us, should charge for their services and technological capabilities, the very existence of which some sectors refuse to admit. [end recording]

MDN LEADERS CLAIM MARXIST TRENDS IN EDUCATION

PA030408 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 44

[Text] Alfonso Robelo and Anibal Arana of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] said yesterday that the recently announced reorganization of higher education is Marxist-oriented and materialistic and curtails the human condition. The two political leaders made these statements at a political training seminar attended by a large number of MDN youths, who attend these seminars every Saturday.

Robelo and Arana said that the new structure introduced in higher education programs is dangerous and sectarian insofar as student admission and education programs are concerned.

Dual-Purpose Maneuver

The MDN leaders said that they have learned that, out of 15,000 students expected to graduate from secondary schools, the government intends to grant admission to only 3,900 at the various universities for the pursuit of professional studies. We see this as a dual-purpose maneuver because, on one hand, secondary school graduates would be forced to pursue technical careers and, on the other, workers and laborers would be prevented from developing their capabilities by studying those same careers. Therefore, we feel that the government is curtailing the workers' access to these careers in order to avoid space problems at the universities, they said.

Sui Generis Selection Criteria

Robelo and Arana contended that this dual-purpose plan includes the intention of selecting applicants for university enrollment on some sui generis basis, not involving any educational or methodological considerations. We reach this conclusion because we notice that the placement test for social sciences refers to the Sandinist state and the role it plays in class struggle, as well as the characteristics of the bourgeois state, they added.

They said that mention is made of the book HISTORICAL MATERIALISM by Konstantinof, which allegorizes and justifies communism. They added: "It is not that we object to the teaching of communism in the educational sense, but we do object to the attempt to submit students to this ideology and to forcibly make them accept it."

Student-Helpers: Proselityzing and Favoritism

They also discussed the subject of the "student-helper" movements, because they feel that these functions can only be performed by students who have joined the Sandinist Youth.

"So we imagine that this pressure on the secondary school graduates who are going to enter university is a serious obstacle and that only those who belong to the Sandinist Youth or to related organizations will be selected, and this is of course extremely worrisome.

"This situation is regrettable, because many Nicaraguans will have to seek ways to send their children to other places in Central America or elsewhere, and many parents will be forced to leave Nicaragua to search for new outlooks for their children.

"It is our understanding that thousands of students will not be entering the university because the government is more bent on buying arms and building garrisons than on building schools."

Military Expenses

Elaborating on the subject, Robelo and Arana said: "We believe that the budget appropriations for defense and the Interior Ministry amount to 20 percent of overall expenditures. Yet, this is not the case with education and this is a contradiction. We feel that the government must act more rationally and logically and meet the educational needs of our secondary school graduates. It should not thwart the hope that people will be educated to think and to be free and independent and capable of developing their personalities with dignity and without having to subordinate them to any given ideology," they said.

Unemployment

Robelo and Arana also broght up the subject of unemployment at the seminar. In this respect they said: "The matter of unemployment is serious. Official announcements in FSLN media so indicate. We have read that the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute has dismissed a number of workers and that even the incumbent minister of this state agency is replacing [reponiendo] a minister who we believed had resigned. It is not known if the report is true, because this has not been announced officially. Actually, we do not know anything else about the status of Haroldo Montealegre.

"We have also recommended, and have said through the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations; that we are ready to make efforts for this purpose; that the national budget be cut by 20 percent; and that the funds from this reduction be devoted to an expansion of the minimal employment program, to an investment program so that the workers will not lose their employment and, consequently, their daily sustenance."

There has been no response to this proposal, however, Arana said. He added: "We asked junta member [Rafael] Cordova Rivas during a visit to our offices what had happened to the proposal and he said that some of the proposals received go to the trashcan. We thought that Cordova Rivas' response was unwarranted and rude, but we insisted that the proposal be taken into consideration; not because of any interest on our part in cooperating with the present government or supporting it, for we have lost faith in it, but because of whatever help we could give to the Nicaraguan people through a reduction in the budget. We argued that it was illogical and unpatriotic to dismiss Nicaraguans while groups of internationalists existed in all administrative divisions with a privileged status."

"Solidarity" Union

Arana said that participants in the MDN seminar had been briefed on the close relationship with Lech Walesa's "Solidarity" union in Poland, which holds the position that comanagement and self-management should be a third position, different from both traditional capitalism and Eastern state capitalism. "We feel that the position of the Solidarity union is consistent with our ideology and an indication that civic struggle may get results and bear fruit when there is unity and a strong belief in a philosophy and practices that render socialism humanitarian.

"We also stressed the relationship between the ideas of the 'Solidarity' union and the MDN's criterion that workers should participate in the management of the enterprises in which they work. Also stressed was the identity of views between Solidarity's position on comanagement and the papal encyclical which also speaks of rejecting a capitalist system that exploits and enslaves man and any totalitarian ideology that subjects human beings to exploitation by a state apparatus or any ideology sponsored by persons or groups of persons claiming to represent the workers."

CEMA FORESTRY MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL031300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received the heads of delegations participating in the 10th meeting of top forestry industry officials of CEMA countries. They exchanged views on the revolution's efforts and advances in the conservation and development of our country's forestry reserves and discussed cooperation program among CEMA countries.

The 10th meeting at the ministerial level of forestry industry officials began yesterday at the Palace of Conventions in this capital. Speaking at the opening session, Cuban Vice Minister of Agriculture Francisco Gonzalez said that the modernization of installations and the construction of sawmills were included in the broad investment program designed to develop our country's forestry industry. He asserted that the program provides for increased capacity for a better utilization of residue in the manufacture of byproducts and for the creation of installations to process resins, essential oils, and the construction of cellulose-producing plants to complement the pulp obtained from sugarcane bagasse.

It was learned that the final protocol of the meeting will be signed tomorrow, Sunday.

VENEZUELA URGED TO CONDEMN PLANE SABOTAGE

FL021134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba has exhorted the Venezuelan Government to condemn the criminal terrorists who in 1976 made a Cubana de Aviacion airplane explode, an act of vandalism in which more than 70 passengers died. Using her right of reply, the Cuban delegate to the United Nations, Rosario Vavas, countered false claims made on Wednesday by a Venezuelan representative. The Cuban delegate said: We have listened, as though to an old RCA Victor record, to the reply in which the Venezuelan Government representative plays back his master's voice. And she added: They have been unable to refute any of our assertions. She also quoted the late Panamanian leader, Omar Torrijos, who said that each minute of Cuba's isolation is 60 seconds of shame for the continent.

MEETING OF NAMUCAR ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL ENDS

FL022338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] The city of San Jose, Costa Rica, will host the 27th regular meeting of the administrative council and the seventh regular general assembly meeting of stockholders of the Caribbean multinational shipping line [NAMUCAR] which will be held on 21, 22 January 1982. The agreement was adopted during the closing session of the 26th regular meeting of NAMUCAR's Administrative Council, which was held in Havana with the participation of Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Cuba and Jamaica. Venezuela did not attend the meeting.

CASTRO DECORATES COSTA RICA'S MORA VALVERDE

FL020143 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0033 GMT carries live coverage of a ceremony being held at the Palace of the Revolution to decorate Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party Central Committee. Cuban President Fidel Castro and Mora Valverde are seen walking into the Hall of Ceremonies as coverage begins. Cuban Council of state and Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reads the decree of the Cuban Council of State conferring the Playa Giron order on Manuel Mora Valverde, and calls him a most distinguished Latin American revolutionary. Fidel Castro walks across the hall toward Mora Valverde and pins the medal on his chest. The ceremony ends at 0059 GMT.

COMMENTARY HINTS AT MOTIVES BEHIND AWAC SALE

FL021945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] At a press conference, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced his decision to sell AWAC surveillance planes and other weapons totaling $8.5 billion to Saudi Arabia. Reagan said he made this decision because it will markedly strengthen U.S. vital interests in the Middle East. Behind the sale of these planes, which will be manned by U.S. military personnel -- there are obviously plans aimed at extending U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia and in the entire Mideast region. The President also said -- and this is evident -- that the AWAC sale is also in the best long-term interest of Israel since, as can be understood, the planes will be used to spy on Arab countries.

As for the U.S. objective of having access to the Middle East oil at all costs, Reagan said that he will not let Saudi Arabia become another Iran. Asked whether this meant that the United States would intervene in Saudi Arabia if necessary, Reagan said: I do not want to go into details as to how we will do it. This clearly reflects his intentions of playing the role of an international gendarme and of interfering in the domestic affairs of other states.

Reagan said that his administration will continue to indulge in an unbridled arms race by implementing the planned U.S. military buildup. He added, however, that he was willing to hold arms-limitation talks with the Soviet Union. The absurdity of his position is obvious. First he wants to achieve U.S. military superiority, increase the U.S. military arsenal by we do not know how many times and impose U.S. presence throughout the world and then he will talk about arms limitation.

HAVANA NOTES SENATE'S REVERSAL OF CLARK AMENDMENT

FL021123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] In an openly interventionist action, the U.S. Senate has repealed the so-called Clark Amendment which prohibited clandestine U.S. aid to terrorist organizations attempting to overthrow the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. The (?repeal) of the amendment at the request of the Reagan administration takes place at a time when the People's Republic of Angola is the victim of a brutal military aggression on the part of the racist South African regime.

At the same time, the U.S. Senate decided to abolish all restrictions to the sale of weapons to the military government in Argentina, which is charged with serious violations of human rights. In fact, while the Senate reached this decision , hundreds of demonstrators gathered in Paris yesterday in front of the Argentine Embassy to protest the disappearance of thousands of political opponents, and children.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO PRK

For reportage on the visit to the PRK by a party-government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, member of the State Council and minister of public health, including meetings with Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Yit Kim Seng, minister of public health, and the signing of a cultural agteement, see the Kampuchea section of the 23 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

JAMAICA

GALLIMORE DISCUSSES STATE OF JAMAICAN ECONOMY

FL302247 Bridgetown CANA in English 2238 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 30 Sep (CANA) -- Jamaica's Deputy Foreign Minister Neville Gallimore has been quoted as saying that the recent harsh economic situation from which Jamaica was emerging, would have caused a civil war in many other countries. According to the government's Agency for Public Information (API) Mr Gallimore made the statement in a recent speech in the American state of Connecticut. A civil war did not erupt here, he said, because Jamaicans did not settle such matters by the bullet but constitutionally -- "one man one vote." He said there was now a new burst of confidence in Jamaica, largely because the Seaga government was showing it could turn around the economy after 8 years of negative growth. Gallimore also urged Jamaicans living abroad to return and to invest in their homeland.

SEAGA INVITED TO SPEAK ON WORLD ECONOMY

FL022331 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] New York, 2 Oct (CANA) -- The Commonwealth heads of government conference in Melbourne, Australia, has invited Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga to deliver an address on the global economic situation, with special reference to developing countries, a Jamaica Government spokesman here said today. The suggestion was the result primarily of his efforts which led to the formulation of the Caribbean basin development plan, being encouraged by the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela, the spokesman said. The prime minister, now in Australia, is expected to reiterate his proposal that an international agency be structured to conduct research into and development of alternate energy sources. Mr Seaga made the proposal in August at the UN conference on new and renewable sources of energy, held in Nairobi, Kenya.

ST LUCIA

CENAC FACES OPPOSITION MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE

FL022131 Bridgetown CANA in English 2128 GMT 2 Oct 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 2 Oct (CANA) -- St Lucia's Prime Minister Winston Cenac faces an opposition motion of no confidence in his ruling St Lucia Labor Party (SLP) government when he returns home next week after an overseas trip. The motion levels 26 charges against the government, including alleged corruption by ministers, accuses the administration of mismanaging the economy and states that the private sector has lost confidence in the government. The motion against the 5-month-old government has been deposited with the clerk of the House of Assembly by W. George Mallet, deputy political leader of the opposition United Workers' Party (UWP) and will be introduced at the next meeting of the house. Mr Cenac's SLP has a nine to eight seats advantage in the 17-member house. The opposition's strength is made up of five UWP members and three from the minority Progressive Labor Party (PLP), a splinter party of the SLP. The success of the motion will depend on at least two members of the government voting with the opposition. Political observers believe that in a year which has already seen cabinet ministers voting to defeat their government's budget and members of parliament changing political alliances, such an eventuality cannot be entirely dismissed. Mr Cenac came to power in May following the resignation of Prime Minister Allan Louisy at the height of a 21 month old power struggle in the SLP government which was returned to power in July 1979 after their successive electoral defeats at the hands of the UWP.